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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1904.

Give Richmond Better Railroad Schedules.

The demand from the city of Raleigh for proper railroad facilities as a means for getting and maintaining trade has been met by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in giving a special shuttle train between Raleigh and Weldon. This train leaves Weldon in time to reach Raleigh after breakfast, and will leave Raleigh about 5 o'clock and return to Weldon. The granting of this request has been the effect of ten years' earnest agitation by the people of Raleigh, the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and other organizations having all co-operated in obtaining this result. The whole business community at Raleigh is rejoicing over this opportunity for increasing its trade in legitimate channels, and President Barr, of the Seaboard, is being blessed on all hands. What Raleigh has done, Richmond certainly can do. The greatest need for our future upbuilding is better railroad schedules. Libraries, good streets, good schools, playgrounds and larger limits can be gotten by the city of Richmond without the need of assistance from the railroads, but those great avenues of trade which supply the life blood of a city can only be opened up and with the consent and co-operation of the high railroad officials, and Richmond has been sadly lacking in sympathy and help along these lines. The Chamber of Commerce, the T. P. A. and all other business associations should make a determined fight to get such schedules for Richmond as will enable her to trade with those sections of our State that are now compelled by the railroads to carry their merchandise, their bank deposits and their business to other and less advantageous markets.

Cost of a Library.

It is to be presumed that no citizen of Richmond is opposed per se to a public library. Some citizens seem to be indifferent, but all will agree, we think, that a public library is a desirable institution. The only real objection to the library, the only objection that can in reason be raised, is that it would be expensive, and that Richmond cannot afford to pay the cost of maintenance.

But these objectors talk as though the money to be expended in this direction would be thrown away. They talk as though Richmond were going to dump \$10,000 a year into the canal. In point of fact every dollar of this money, save the part that would be used in purchasing books, would be paid out to persons at home and soon get back into general circulation. The books purchased would be an asset and most of them would last indefinitely. The money paid for the librarian and assistants, for all the help around the institution, for fuel, lights and incidental expenses, would go to citizens of Richmond, who in turn would expend it for support. In this respect the public library would be on all fours with any industrial establishment in the city.

We do not see how Richmond could make a better investment of the same amount of money. It would give us a much needed institution, an institution which would add an important and necessary feature to our public school system, which would be of great benefit and enjoyment to men, women and children, which would be an incentive to civic pride and public progress, which would exert a powerful intellectual and moral influence throughout the entire community and at the same time would be giving employment to deserving citizens and would be as broad cast upon the waters, to return after a few days. It is as nearly an approach as anything we can conceive to the paradox of "Eat your cake and have it, too." It will be like taking the money out of one pocket and putting it into the other, except that in the exchange a great public benefit will be derived.

We note, by the way, that a correspondent of the News Leader observes with ill-concealed contempt: "No one wants it except the gentlemen engineering the movement, and they seem to be a very handful of people, the amount of whose tax bills would hardly pay for a seat at the theatre."

This objector pretentiously signs himself "Taxpayer." We do not know who he is, but we challenge him to come to book and make a show down with three other taxpayers, who are taking an active part in this movement.

He says that Richmond has the State Library, and that that is sufficient. So has Raleigh a State Library, but the peo-

ple of that city are taxing themselves ten cents per capita to maintain a library of their own.

Sympathy With Criminals.

It is said that the surety companies, which provide bonds for persons holding pieces of trust, have been hard hit during the past year, especially by the dishonesty of bank employees. The State of Iowa furnishes one of the worst of the records, no less than forty banks having been wrecked, at a loss of \$10,000,000 to the depositors, entirely through the dishonesty of cashiers.

This is an alarming exhibit, and it is in large part, we believe, to a lack of wholesome public sentiment. If a thief sneaks into your room and steals the purse from your trousers, the police are put on his track at once, and if he is caught and tried and found guilty, he is condemned to punishment and everybody says that he received what he deserved. No effort is made to get him off, no sympathy for him is expressed; he is a sneak thief, and a sneak thief is an object of public contempt. But let a man in high life rob a bank in which he is a trusted official, and that is simply "embezzlement." If possible his relatives will come forward and make up the amount, which he has stolen, and the whole affair hushed up. If this be not done and the embezzler is brought into court, he is sure to have a degree of sympathy, the degree being in proportion to his popularity, and strenuous efforts will be made to save him from conviction. If he be convicted, however, and sent to prison, long before his term shall have expired there will be a numerous signed petition to the Governor for pardon.

It is that sort of criminal sympathy that is largely responsible for embezzlement. Young men who follow such cases naturally come to the conclusion that embezzlement is not a great crime in the eyes of the public and young men are apt to be more or less influenced in their ideas of morality by the estimate of the general public.

In point of fact, the trusted official who "embezzles" commits a greater crime than the sneak thief who steals your purse. The sneak thief is guilty of one crime only; the embezzler is guilty of a twofold crime, for he not only steals, but he abuses a sacred trust. Moreover, the sneak thief is usually a person lacking in moral training and lacking in those moral influences of society which a man in good standing enjoys. The trusted official, is generally speaking, a man who has had the best of moral training, whose moral sensibilities are an active force with him, or should be, a man who is hedged about and restrained by moral environment. The sneak thief steals because it is his nature to steal, and because he does not realize the full nature of his crime; the embezzler steals in spite of his restraints and training, in spite of his moral sensibilities and in spite of all the restraining influences of his situation. The sneak thief may be an object of pity; the embezzler cannot be a proper object of sympathy.

Society has its obligation and when society sympathizes with embezzlers and attempts to screen and protect them and to palliate their crimes socially in a sense becomes complicit in crime.

The Modern Banquet.

The Governor-elect of New Jersey publicly announces that he is opposed to "the wasteful and frivolous banquet."

The banquet has its uses, but it is a custom which, like many other good customs, has run into abuse. Our banquets are entirely too elaborate. They lack simplicity. There is too much variety on the menu card. There are too many courses. We have oysters on the shell, soup, fish and two and sometimes three courses of heavy meats; then salads, then sweets, then nuts and raisins and the inevitable cup of black coffee. The wine list is equally varied, and the man who drinks all the wine that is set before him and eats all the indigestible food must have the stomach of an ostrich or a bad case of indigestion, which unfits him for work during the following day. The modern banquet is made for the glutton, and tempts men to gluttonous indulgence. The abuse has gone so far that men who would preserve their health must either refuse to attend banquets or learn when in attendance to control their appetites and refuse to be stuffed. But the latter is the wiser course, and the Governor-elect of New Jersey has made a mistake in not adopting it. He and representative men like him who are opposed to "wasteful and frivolous banquets" should undertake to check the abuse, not by refusing to attend, but by attending and setting the example of temperance and abstinence. If the reformers will only let the caterers understand that they are in favor of a simple, sensible, digestible repast, it will not be long before the menu card will present a very different appearance, and the banquet will become an occasion of social enjoyment in moderation, instead of a feast of revelry and gluttony.

Boston Candor.

The Boston Post is of opinion that the Republican scheme to cut down the representation of Southern States in Congress will never be carried out, for the reason that if it were applied to the South it would have to be applied equally to the North, and that, in the opinion of our contemporary, would never do. With commendable frankness our Boston contemporary says:

"Right here in Massachusetts our suffrage laws disfranchise for illiteracy as many as are excluded from the polls in Tennessee for the same reason, half as many as in Arkansas, twice as many as in Florida, and almost as many as in Louisiana and North Carolina."

"If it is wicked down there, it is wicked up here. And unless a Republican Congress is ready to wipe out one or two Massachusetts congressmen, it will not venture to rob the South of nineteen."

Good for the Committee.

The action of the Finance Committee in recommending to the Council that \$10,000 be set apart annually from the general expense fund of the city for the maintenance of the proposed public library, is another and an important step

toward securing this needed institution for Richmond. It is to be hoped that the Council will act upon the recommendation promptly and favorably in order that the library may be made certain without further delay.

Let us have the library as soon as possible.

In a recent address, President Eliot, of Harvard, said: "We may think we have advanced a good deal over the centuries that have gone before, but if we look back we shall find that the nineteenth century was the bloodiest of all modern cycles." He might have gone further and said the twentieth century has started off with an evident determination to beat the nineteenth.

"I fling the lie back into Bishop Talbot's teeth, and were it not for the church it would be my duty to horsewhip him for making the statement he did. 'Any allegation made by Bishop Talbot in reference to Bishop Burgess's alleged statements about me,' Dr. Irvine continued, 'is a lie, pure and simple, without a scintilla of fact to base even the remotest insinuation upon. It was never heard of by me or any one else until Bishop Talbot secretly wrote to Dr. Upjohn.'

"I dare him or any man under heaven to prove the assertion or to produce at any time any individual who could make any such statements against me."

This is a quotation from a statement recently given out by Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine, the preacher who was deposed by Bishop Talbot. Dr. Irvine seems to be making out a strong case against himself, and in support of the Bishop's action.

There is an infant in the Reading Jail, and in referring to this novel inmate a correspondent of one of the Philadelphia newspapers says: "Had it been while it would have been adopted long ago. When those who applied for it learned that it was a half-breed they declined to take it."

Yet there are those who say that there is no "race prejudice at the North."

Well, what will our Populist friends think of the eagerness with which the great corporations are accepting the proposition to put corporations under government control? Isn't it well calculated to cool their ardor?

There must be some good points about a man who shakes a leisurely foreign tour to come back and keep company with his wife in jail. Dr. Chadwick is probably not a very bad man.

Virginia farmers, in the main, will start on the good year 1905 with full smoke-houses, full corn cribs, full granaries and breasts full of hops for good crops.

There will have to be a considerable advance in cotton before the South can undertake to pay those revived carpet-bag and scallawag bonds.

'Way down South congressmen will see to it that a bright light is turned on the cotton statistics desk of the Department of Agriculture.

If you didn't get ice in the early days of December, you can make a spurt on the home stretch.

The small boy is still comparatively happy. School will not open for several days yet.

The leap year girl has just two more days, and they are mighty short ones.

It is all over now, except the mailing of the checks for the fiddlers.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Florida Times-Union:
Between the man who can vote, but won't, and the man who is afraid he'll "throw his vote away," is finding currency bills which have not been followed by the American people at the polls.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph:
The Southerners who are rich enough to live in New York and eat Waldorf-Astoria banquets are scarcely competent to advise us who have to handle the negro problem right here where it lives.

Memphis News-Scimitar:
In giving our attention to Frenzied Finance, we should not fail to watch out for another one of those frenzied currency bills which propose to make watered stock the basis of circulation.

Columbia State:
We waver a whole minute as to whether we would willingly surrender every negro vote in the South for all time for the assurance of defeating Mr. Odell in this little senatorial contest in New York. The South regrets her inability to make the trade.

Savannah News:
The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) studying the relations of the present national election, reaches the conclusion that "the race problem is a dead issue in the South." Then why does the Inquirer, and the Morrells and Crumpackers and J. Warren Keifers, try to galvanize it into life by the introduction of bills to cut down the representation of the South in Congress and the Electoral College? If the thing is dead, why not let it stay dead?

Personal and General.

J. P. Morgan gives away almost as much money in the course of a year as any of our philanthropists, but does not like to have his charity known. Ten big charitable institutions in New York were built by him, but none bears his name. His greatest charity is keeping young boys off the street by getting them work.

Congressman John Garner, of Texas, whose district borders on the Rio Grande, told President Roosevelt and invited him to go on a hunt with him on his visit to Texas next spring.

The Empress of Russia has conveyed her personal thanks to Countess Cassini for \$9,695 subscribed through her for the Russian Red Cross.

It appears that the men of the Russian cruiser Askold, who took refuge in Shanghai harbor from the pursuing fleet, were nearly dead of starvation when they arrived. The wounded men were so weak that the surgeons who operated upon them could not administer chloroform.

Mrs. W. H. C. Keough, a member of the Chicago Board of Education, is making a vigorous campaign in that city against the sale of dime novels to children.

JEWISH VIEWS OF JESUS CHRIST

In the New York Sun of Wednesday Dr. Isador Singer, a learned Hebrew and literary man, says that this happy season "of peace and good will" suggests to him as an appropriate theme a brief exposition of the attitude toward the founder and central figure of Christianity of some of the most eminent contemporary Jewish theologians, historians and Orientalists.

To the beautiful article that was published in a New York Jewish periodical by Dr. Samuel Krauss, professor at the Jewish Normal College of Budapest, he adds the testimonial of his famous countryman, Max Nordau, who said:

"Jesus is soul of our soul, as he is flesh of our flesh. Who, then, could think of excluding him from the people of Israel? Every time that a Jew meditates on the sources and contemplated Christ alone, without his pretended faithful, he cries, with tenderness and admiration: 'Putting aside the Messianic mission, this man is ours. He honors our race, and we claim him as one of the greatest and noblest of Jewish literature and only Jewish.'"

In a similar vein to the agnostic philosopher Nordau speaks the conservative rabbi of Leipzig, Germany, Dr. N. Porges:

"Even the most conscientious Jew may without hesitation recognize that, in view of the immense effect and success of his life, Jesus has become a figure of the highest order in the history of religion, and that the noble man, the pure character, the mild heart winning personality, come forth in unimpaired evidence from the mythical cover which surrounds his person. The fact that Jesus was a Jew should, I think, in our eyes rather help than hinder the acknowledgment of his high significance, and it is completely incomprehensible to me why a Jew should think and speak about Jesus otherwise than with the highest respect, although we, as Jews, repudiate the belief in His Messianic character and His divine humanity with the utmost energy from innate conviction."

Dr. Theodore Reinach, the celebrated French historian and former president of the Societe des Etudes Juives, speaks to the same effect:

"Although we know very little with certainty concerning the life and teachings of Christ, we know enough of Him to believe that, in morals as well as in theology, he was the heir and continuator of the old prophets of Israel."

I will also quote from the utterances of four representative American Jews. First, from the late rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, Dr. Gustav Gotthell:

"If he has added to their (the Jewish prophets) spiritual bequests new jewels of religious truth, and spoken words which are words of life because they cover the average needs of the human heart, why should we Jews not glory in him? The crown of thorns on his head makes him only the more our brother. For to this day it is borne by his people. Were he alive to-day, who, think you, would he never be heartily persecuted on the persecutors?"

Dr. Morris Jastrow, professor of Semitic languages in the University of Pennsylvania, has remarked:

"It is commonly said that the Jews rejected Jesus. They did so, in the sense in which they rejected the teachings of their earlier prophets, but the question may be pertinently asked: Has Christianity accepted Jesus? The long hoped for reconciliation between Judaism and Christianity will come when once the teachings of Jesus shall have become the axioms of human conduct."

The well known banker, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, used these words a few years ago: "By his martyrdom his teachings have been emphasized, and it is to this day, I believe, often better practiced by the descendants of the race he sprang from than by those who have become followers of Christ in name, but not in spirit, else the prejudice practiced by the latter against the Jews would not exist. There is an expression by Mr. Simon Wolf:

"I look upon him as a great teacher and reformer, one who aimed at the uplifting of suffering humanity, whose every motive was kindness, mercy, charity and justice, and of his teachings, being made to show the Jews were not alone in the blame should not be his, but rather those who have claimed to be his followers."

January 24, 1901, the late Professor Morris Lazarus, of the University of Berlin, wrote to me the following few but significant words:

"I am of the opinion that we should endeavor with all possible zeal to obtain an exact understanding of the great personality of Jesus and to reclaim him for Judaism."

Such testimonials as this from devout Jews, who hold firmly to their ancestral faith, is profoundly gratifying to those who have accepted Him as the Messiah, who declared:

"Think not that I have come to destroy the law or the prophets. I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill."

The amazing thing to a reflecting person is that so many of those who profess and call themselves Christians have utterly failed to take hold of and understand the fundamental doctrines of Christ.


The persecutions, which, in the name of Christ, in former days brought death and sorrow into the world, were but a morbid perversion of precept and fanaticism.

Who can conceive that Christ could ever have had part in such atrocities? While happily in these modern times these terrible reproaches upon the name of Christians are, except in Russia, for the most part removed, yet there remains a spirit of prejudice and ostracism, which is utterly unworthy of our Lord and Master.

The fact seems to be that many become Christians, with the mere hope that they will thereby escape future punishment and secure the reward of heaven, without for a moment reflecting that both the freedom from punishment and the enjoyment of happiness in this world and the next is but an incident, and not the object of a Christian's life. There remains as much to be learned, and vastly more to be practiced, of the doctrines of Christ than has yet been known or done. His divine spirit has not yet become the moving spirit of the world. When that becomes effective, and only then, will "His Kingdom come and His will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." Jew and Gentile can alike strive for that happy consummation.

Aimed at the Negroes.

These are the days when pretty nearly "everything goes" that Theodore Roosevelt proposes, and hence it is not surprising that his suggestion that there be an official whipping-post for wife-beaters in the District of Columbia seems likely to be carried out. There is a great deal of brutality akin to that of wife-beating, which will be likely to be punished by the same penalty wherever the whipping-post is established. The real reason for introducing it at the national capital is the necessity of repressing the tendency to "race riots" among the negroes—Hartford (Conn.) Times.



Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

THE really great resolve for the housewife the coming year is to adopt into her cuisine more genuine home made food. Shop-made, ready-made cake, tea biscuit, crullers, bread and substitutes therefor are dry, unsatisfying, extravagant and frequently unhealthful. In many bake shops alum powders are used to cheapen the product.

With Royal Baking Powder, cake, waffles, tea-biscuit, puddings, layer cakes, crullers, cookies, muffins, crusts, griddle cakes are made with greatest ease, in perfection, superior in every way to the ready-made foods, and a saving in money.

The United States Agricultural Department reports the result of elaborate experiments under its direction, which show the great saving by baking at home, as compared with cost of

All bread, cake, biscuit, much fresher, cleaner, wholesome when ROYAL BAKING

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ENORMOUS SAND BANK MOVING STEADILY ON

New York Harbor Threatened by Physical Changes in Entrance to Bay.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—Before the Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor L. M. Haupt read yesterday a paper treating on the important physical changes which are taking place along the shore of New York Harbor.

From a comparison of coast survey charts and other maps it was ascertained that the enormous sandbanks covering the mouth of the Jamaica Bay, containing 50,000,000 cubic yards, is moving at the rate of about 200 feet a year, which rate will become more rapid as the depth becomes less.

This deposit is being augmented by sand driven along the southern shore of Long Island to the extent of more than a million yards a year, and there is also a large quantity traveling northward along the outer shore of Sandy Hook, which is now being deposited in a spit extending half a mile to the westward and representing an annual accretion of half a million yards.

These large movements, according to Professor Haupt, must be reckoned with and controlled in the effort being made to retain the forty-foot channel across this outer bar in the open sea without regulating works, which it was estimated would cost not more than \$1,000,000. The spit, however, was not predicted upon the constant supply of this littoral drift to the banks of the bay, and after years of effort by contracting firms there has not been opened a single cut of increasing depth while the work already done is reported to have filled up from the time the first cut was made in the channel, the shoal and the part of the bar where the least normal depths were about fourteen feet.

At the Buffalo meeting of the association in 1886 this problem was presented and various plans discussed, but the government has not done more than to dredge a thirty-foot channel, 1,000 feet wide, which had cost \$1,071,115 up to July 1, 1904.

The trend of Professor Haupt's paper was to show the ultimate result of trying to create an open channel by dredging on the bar without the construction of regulating works, the channel would be filled in by the drift and to control the tidal movements.

GHOST OF UNDERTAKER PUT GUESTS TO FLIGHT

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 29.—The business men of this town, who were celebrating at the Sumner Clubhouse at West Hill Lake Tuesday night, and when the festivities were at their height a "book" was read by the Rev. John E. Eddy, who in life was an undertaker and formerly occupied the clubhouse premises. Appeared, the ghostly, the channel from the party, including the president, George W. Eaton, fled from the place in terror. They made their way to town alone, leaving their outer garments and teams behind.

John Gibson, the chief, heard peculiar noises about the place in the darkness and left the party. Negroes living in West Hill took upon the apparition as a devil and dare not venture out after dark. The clubhouse was probably haunted, as President Eaton seems convinced that it is haunted.

WAR AND AGRICULTURE IN STREET FIST FIGHT

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The War Department and the Agricultural Department clashed by proxy, in front of the Shoreham Hotel yesterday afternoon, when the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, met in a friendly but somewhat heated discussion. The Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, was the first to speak, and he said that the War Department was not in favor of the proposed bill for the establishment of a national agricultural college.

DECEMBER 30TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

844 B. C. The winter solstice fell upon this day, according to the marble, by the table of Ptolemy, which places the period of Homer thirty-seven years later.

1055. Several persons wounded at the door of the Parliament house, England, by a Quaker, who pretended that he was inspired to slay all in the house.

1705. James Francis Edward, the Pretender, died at Rome.

1777. Leopold Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, died. The successions to his dominions occasioned a war between Germany and Prussia.

1813. Buffalo burned. Fort George, or Newark, in Upper Canada, having been wantonly burned down by the American troops, a part of the British army crossed over from Fort Erie, and utterly destroyed the village of Buffalo in retaliation. It contained one hundred houses.

1834. The first reformed British Parliament dissolved by royal proclamation.

1897. An attack made by upwards of one hundred Canadian loyalists upon the American steamboat Caroline, lying in the Niagara at Schlosser, and of thirty-four Americans on board, twenty-two lost their lives. The boat was towed into the current, with part of the men on board and precipitated down the falls.

Until a woman is able to support a husband, she should not contemplate matrimony," declared Mr. Ferris. While he believed it to be a good thing to have a wife, he also believed that before taking so serious a step a girl should look ahead and prepare for possible misfortunes. There should be every girl should be prepared to step into her husband's place, in the support of the family, in the event of anything befalling him which will ruin him for work.

MUST NOT MARRY UNTIL CAN SUPPORT HUSBAND

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—N. W. Ferris, recent Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Michigan, in an address before the National Commercial Teachers' Federation, here, has advised women to marry only when they are in a position to support a husband.

Unlucky Professor Weds.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 29.—Professor A. C. Cook, of Ohio University, who has been married for many years, and who has been married yesterday evening to Miss Florence Purdum, of the city. Owing to the recent death of his wife, the wedding was very quiet, and only immediate friends and relatives of the family being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Isaac Crook, father of the bridegroom.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh News-Observer says: There are not many places in the gift of the Legislature—very few in fact. These should not be monopolized by the family of legislators. If any member of the General Assembly of 1905 has thought of asking to have his son made a poet, or a doctor, or a lawyer, or a judge, or something else and let these positions be given to sons of widows and boys who need the money.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel expresses this opinion: The doctrine of the Simple Life which is now attracting so much attention, is a good one, but its pursuit under the influence of modern conditions is a little difficult at best.

The Wilmington Messenger says: Since the November elections many of the leading newspapers of the country seem to think Roosevelt was elected both President and sole legislative official of the government.

The Greensboro Record says: The Greensboro have reduced the number of accidents among brakemen by the adoption of the automatic coupler, Con-

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Headache, and all the other troubles that come from a bilious condition. They are sold everywhere. Price, 25c. Per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

